

## Formation of circular HIV-1 forms

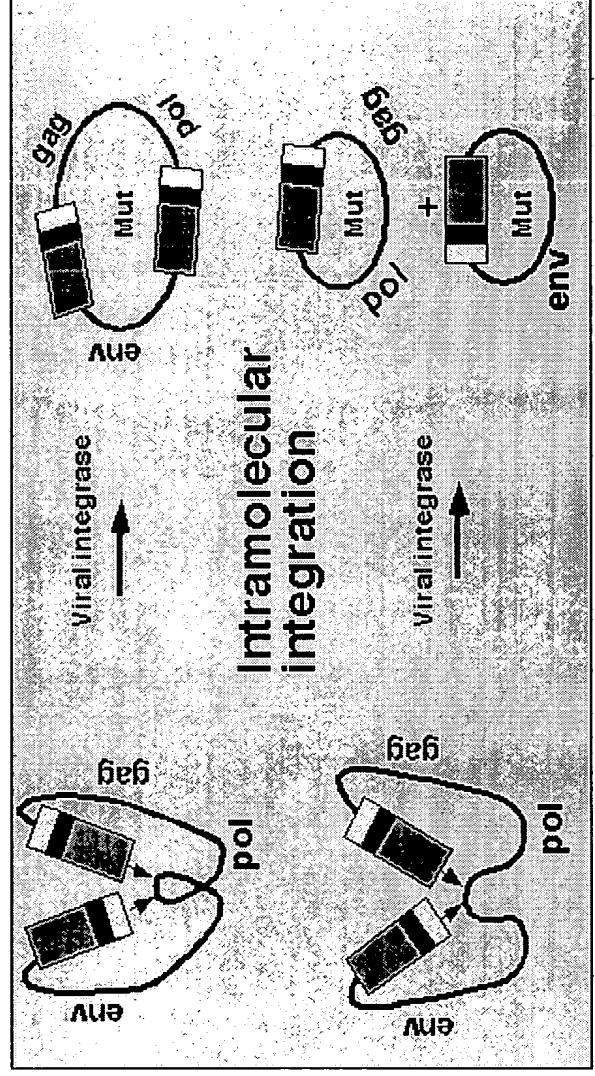
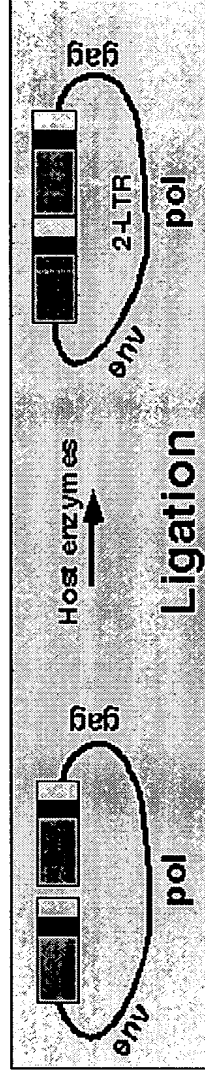
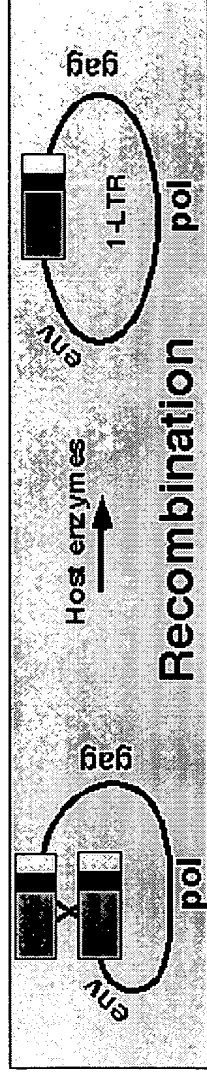
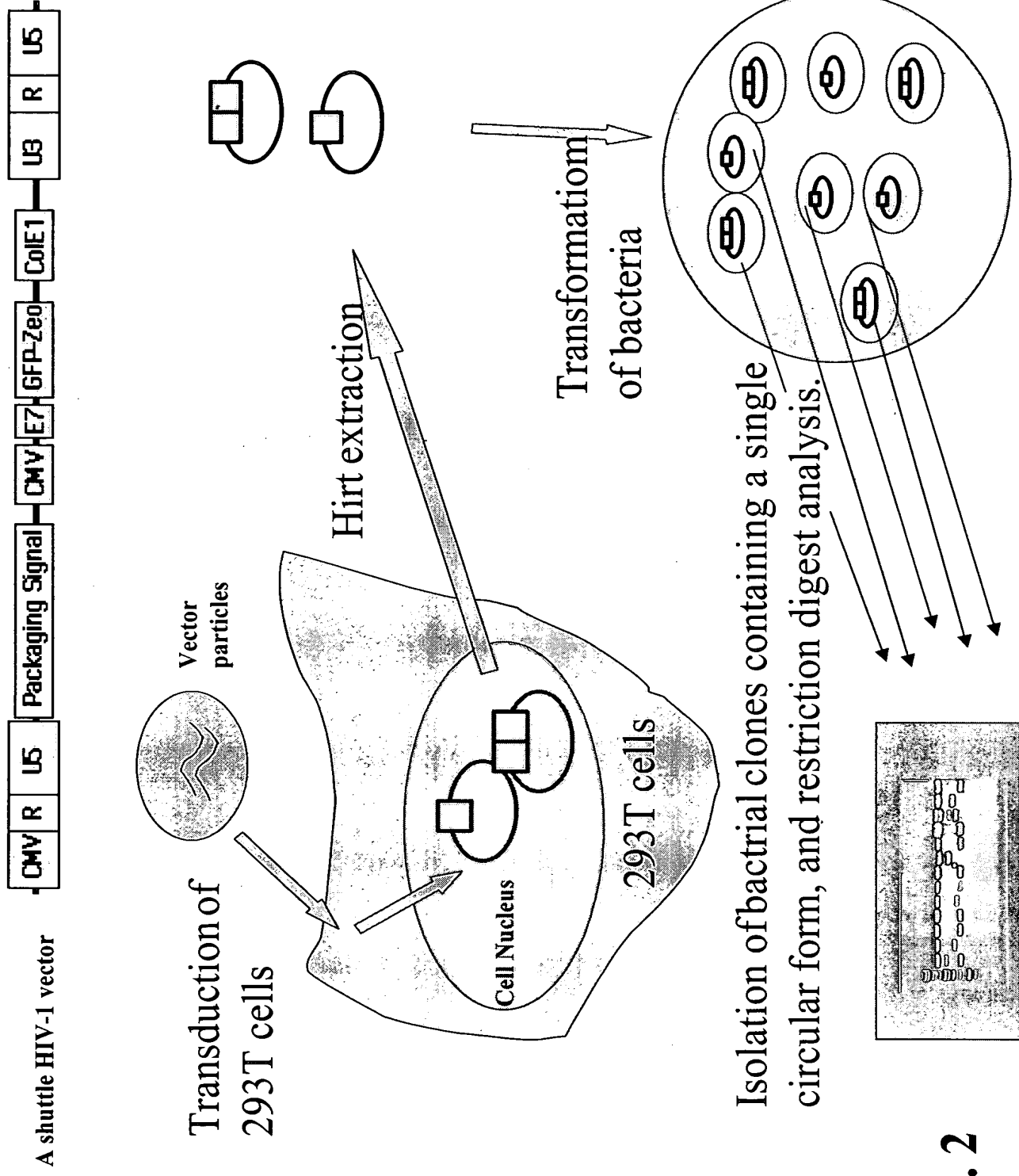


FIG. 1

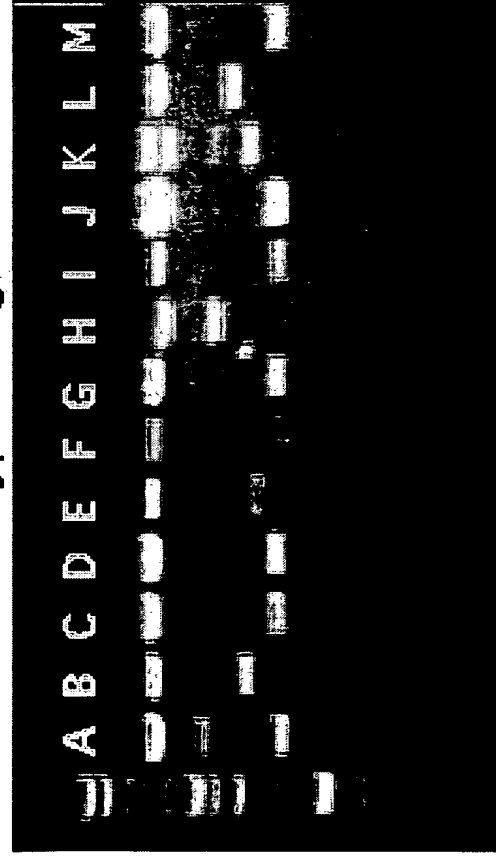
# Analysis of episomal HIV-1 vectors



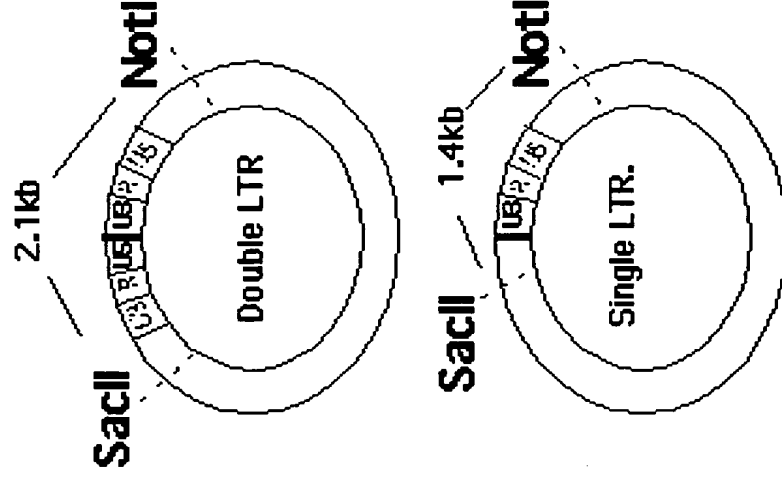
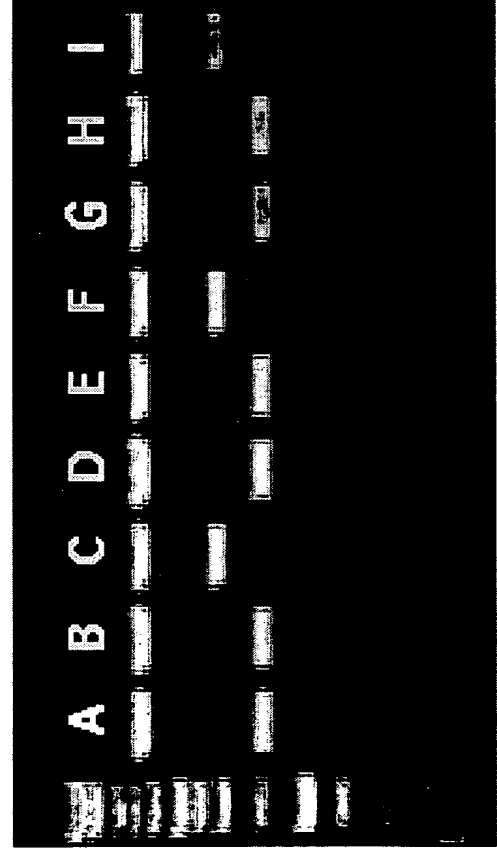
**FIG. 2**

# Restriction digest analysis of episomal lentivirus vectors containing one and two LTRs.

Wild type integrase.



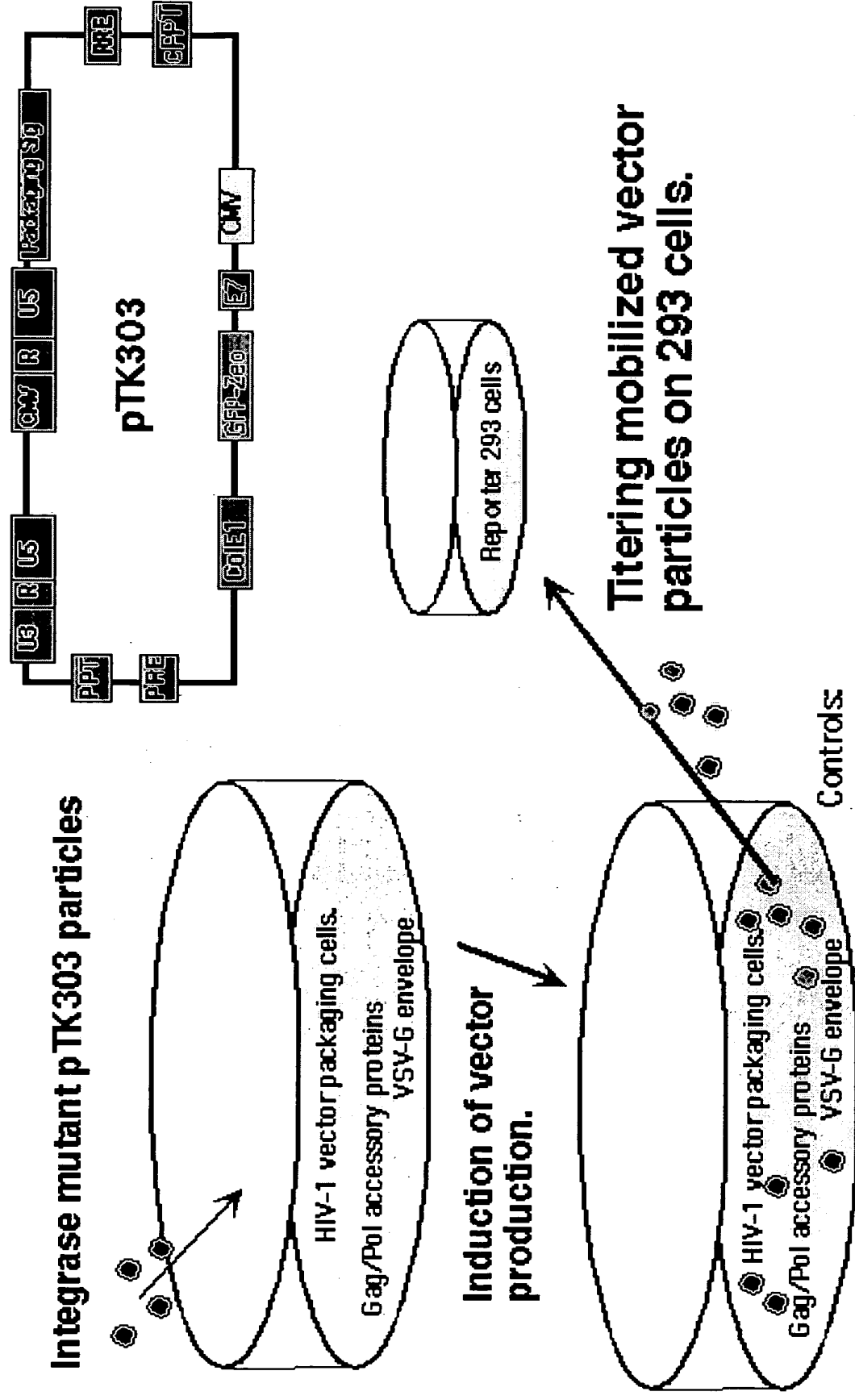
Mutant integrase.



	One	Two	Mut
W.T	38	7	8
integrase	72%	13%	15%
Mutant	36	16	2
integrase	67%	30%	3%

FIG. 3

# Can an episomal HIV-1 vector be mobilized ?



**FIG. 4**

Episomal vector forms support efficient production of integrating vector particles.

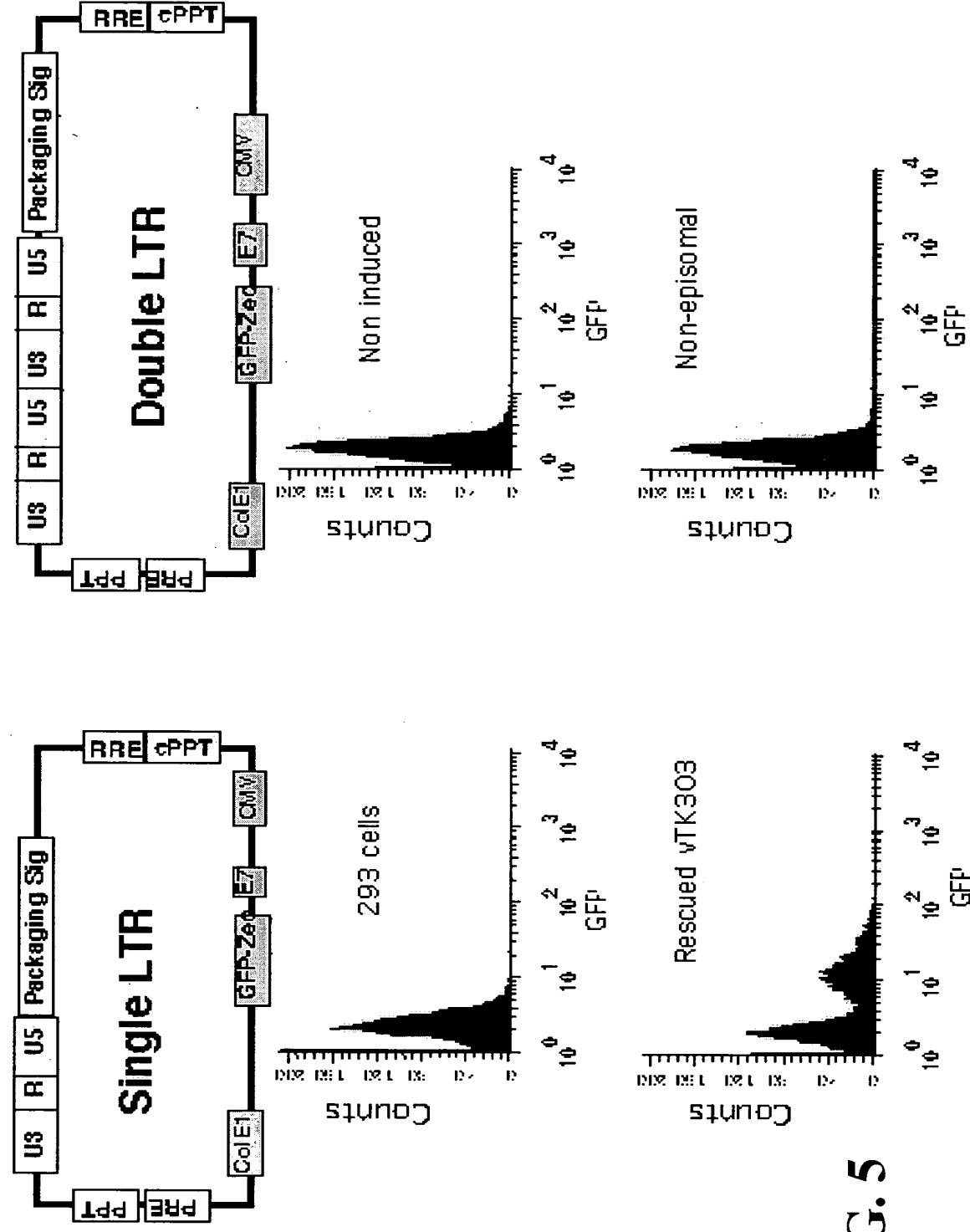


FIG. 5

# Transduction by lentivirus vectors containing one and two LTRs.

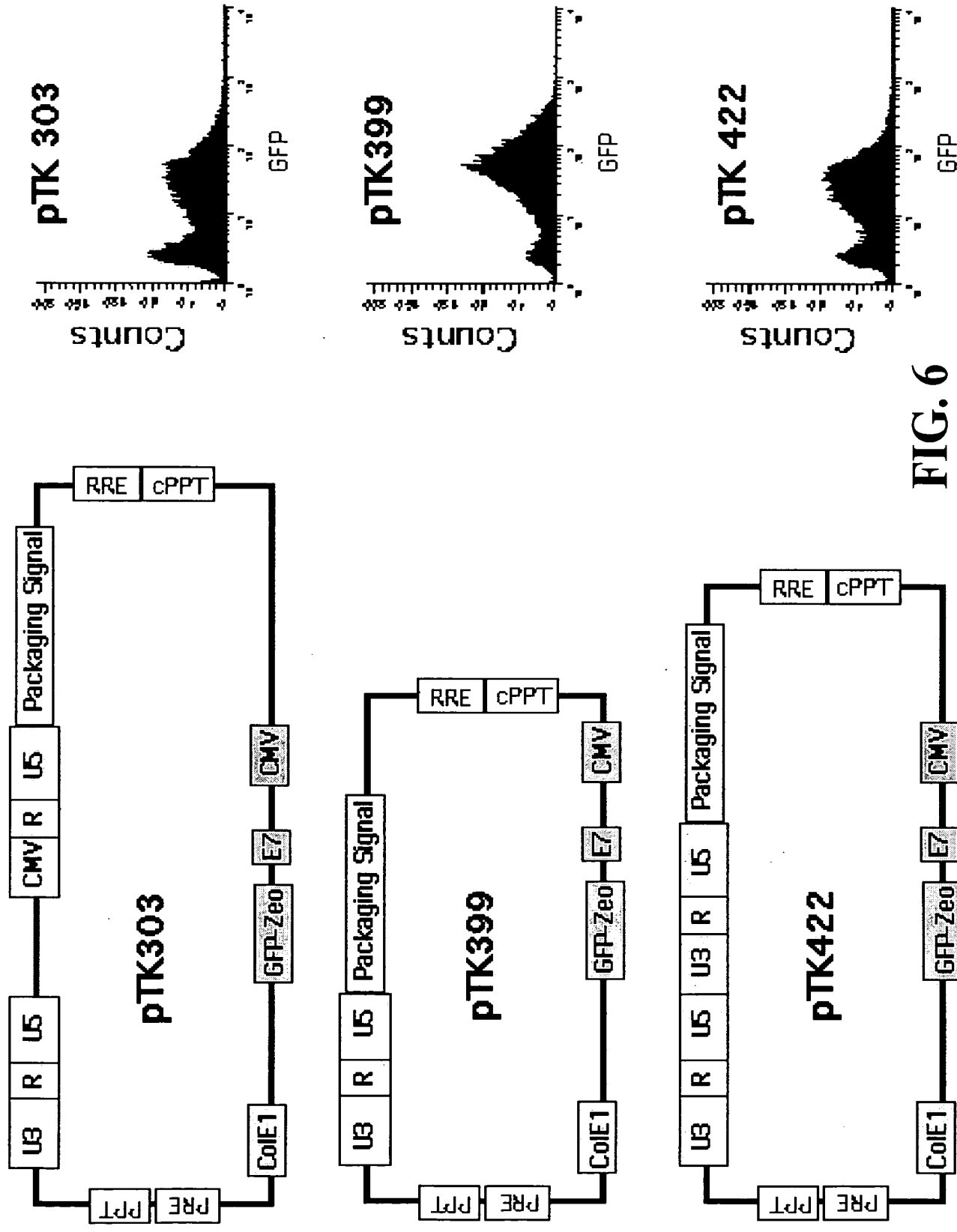


FIG. 6

Converting a simple expression cassette into a lentivirus vector by a single cloning step.

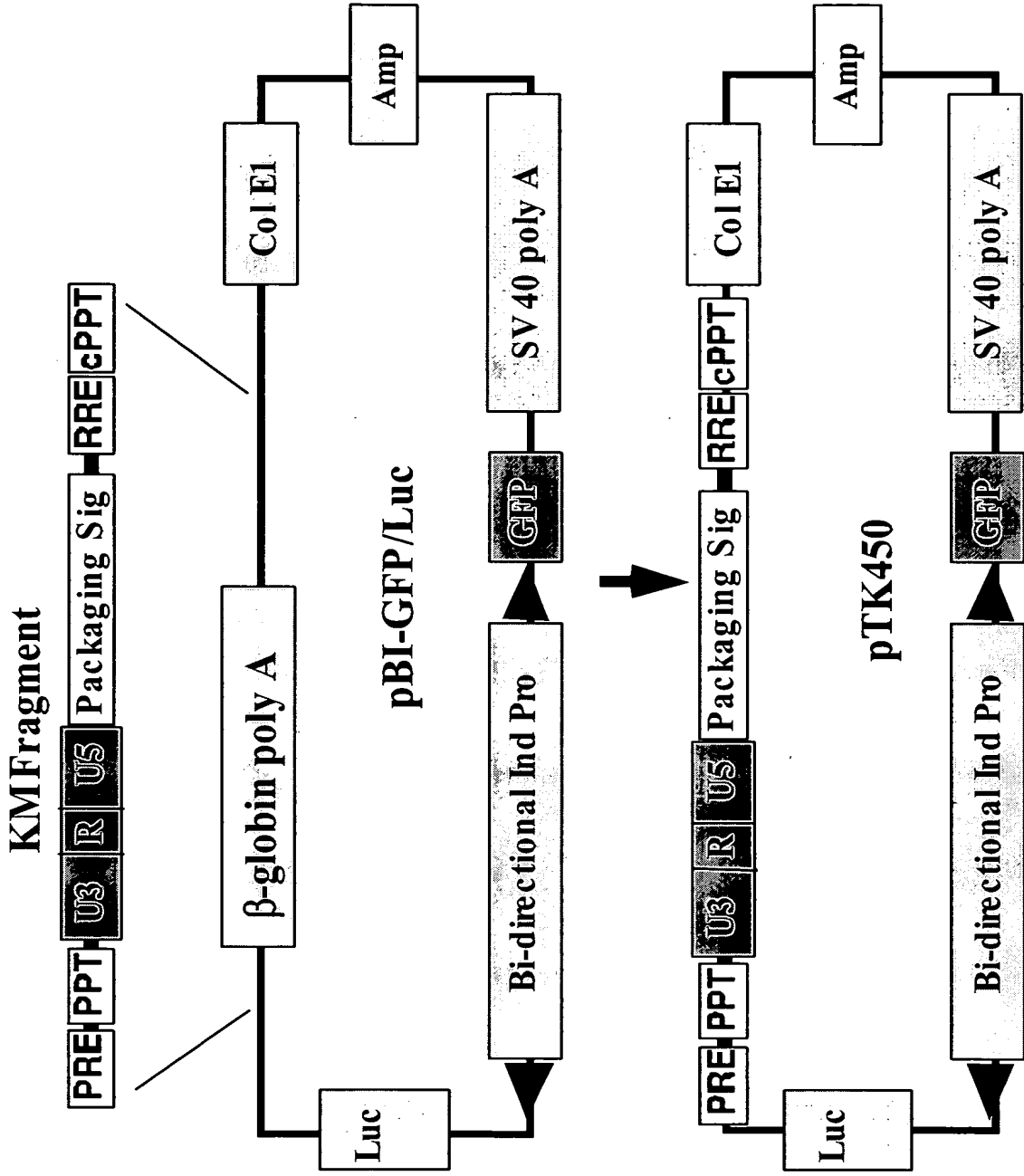
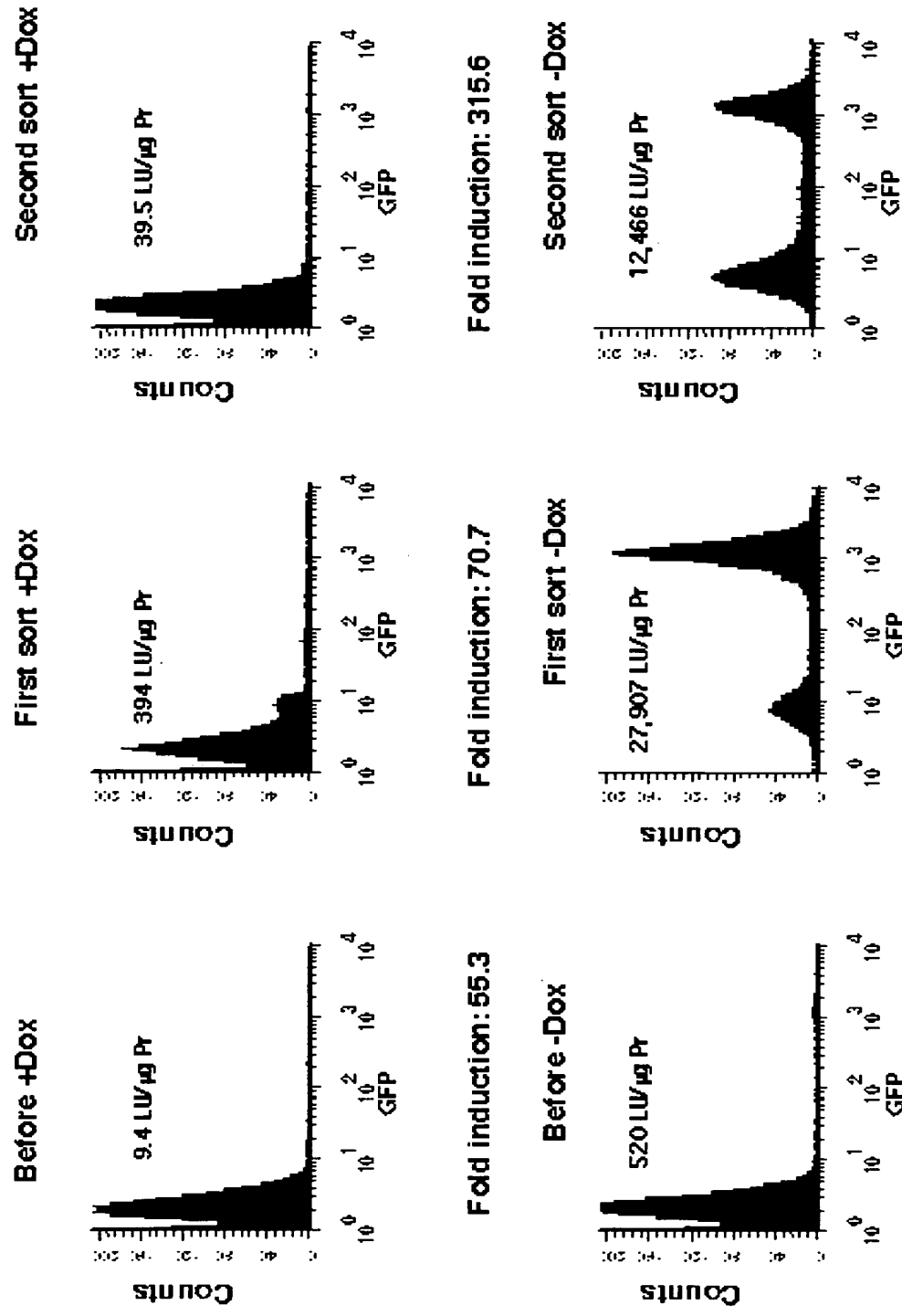


FIG. 7

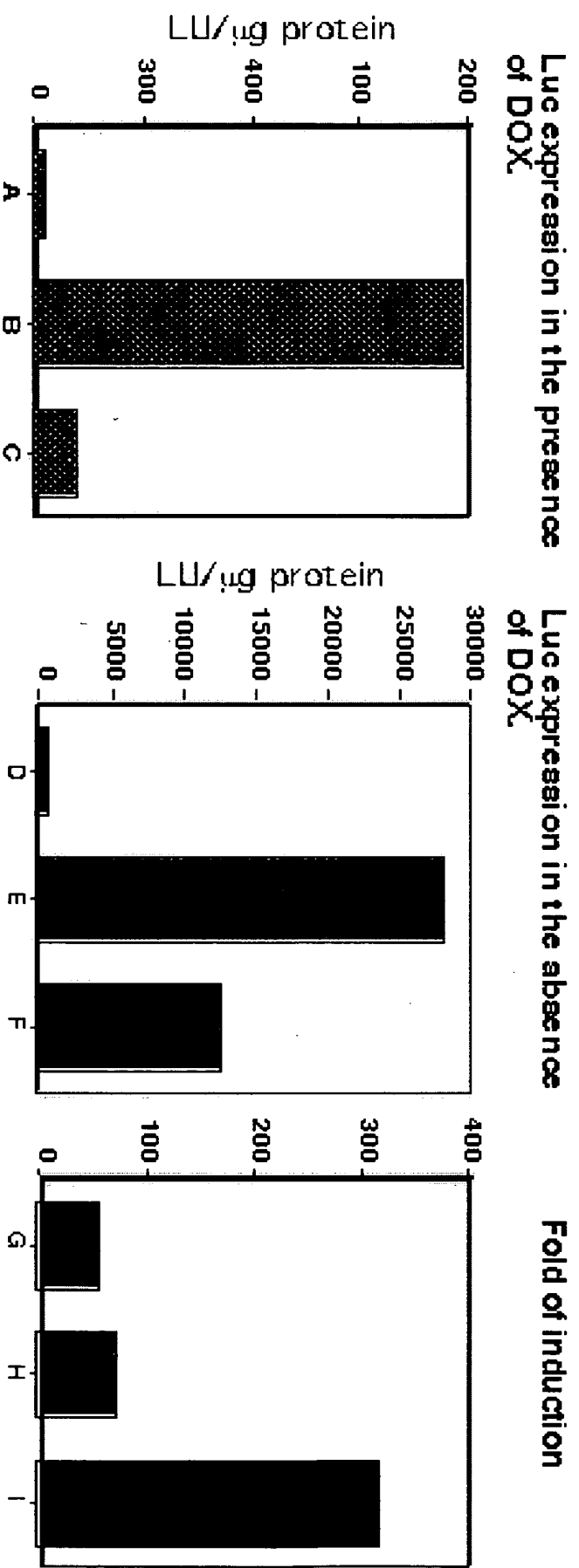
# Facs enrichment of tightly regulated transgene expression from Bi-directional inducible lentivirus vector.



**FIG. 8**



# Facs enrichment of 293T cells exhibiting inducible Luc expression.



**FIG. 9**

**A, D, G: Before sorting.**

**B, E, H: After first sort for +GFP.**

**C, F, I: After second sort for -GFP.**

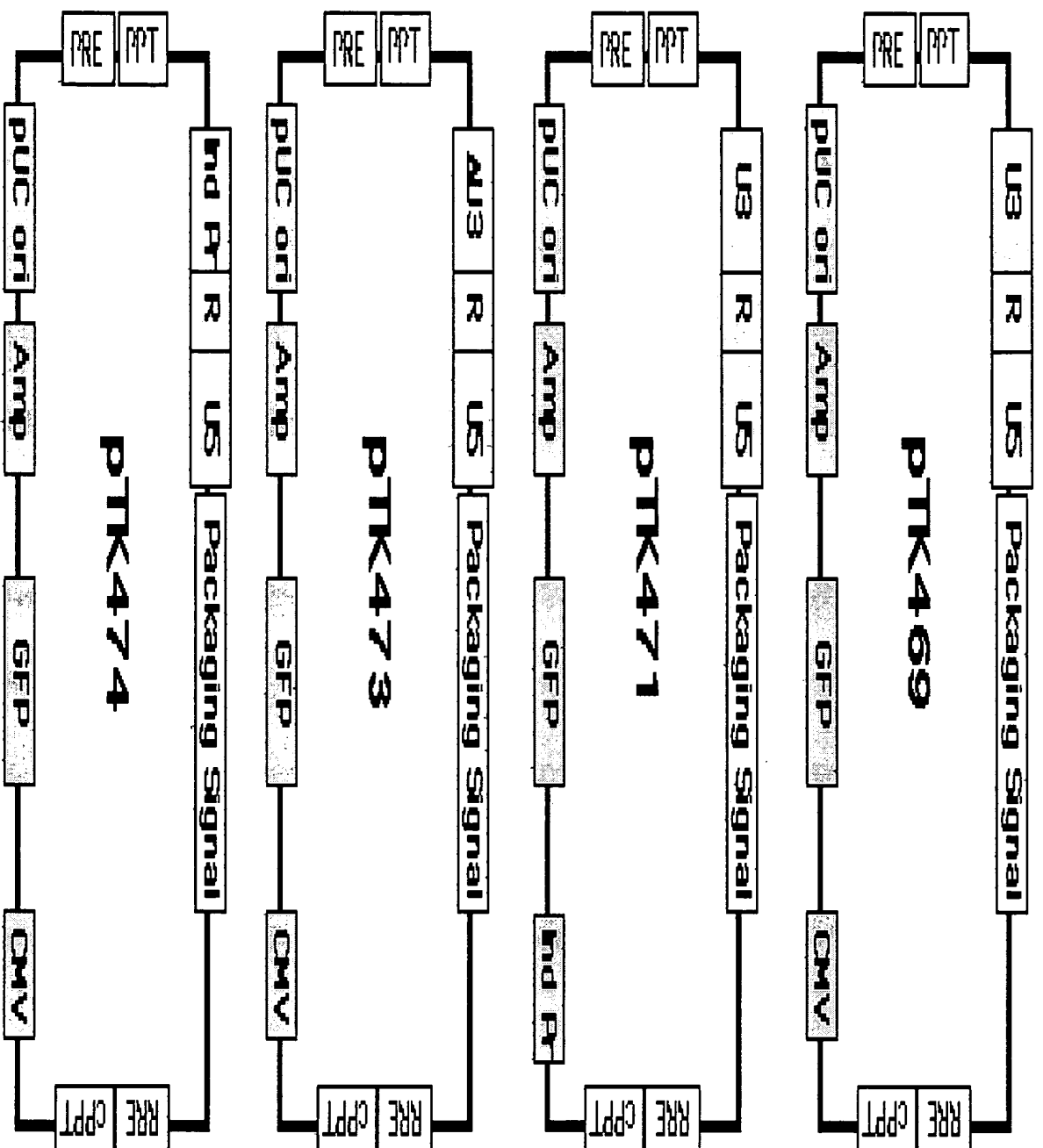


FIG. 10

## The extended KM fragment

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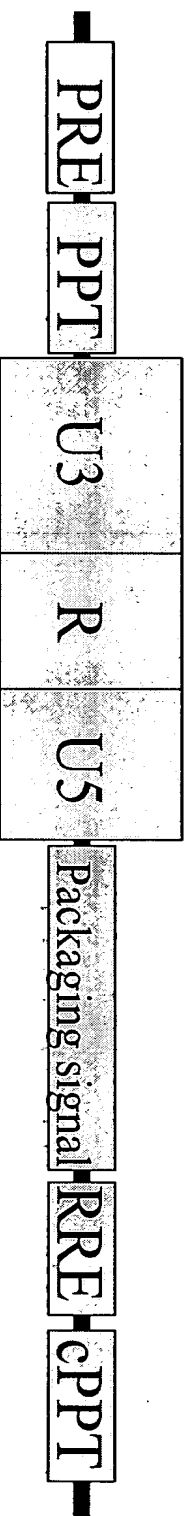


FIG. 11

# Self-inactivating single LTR lentivirus vectors

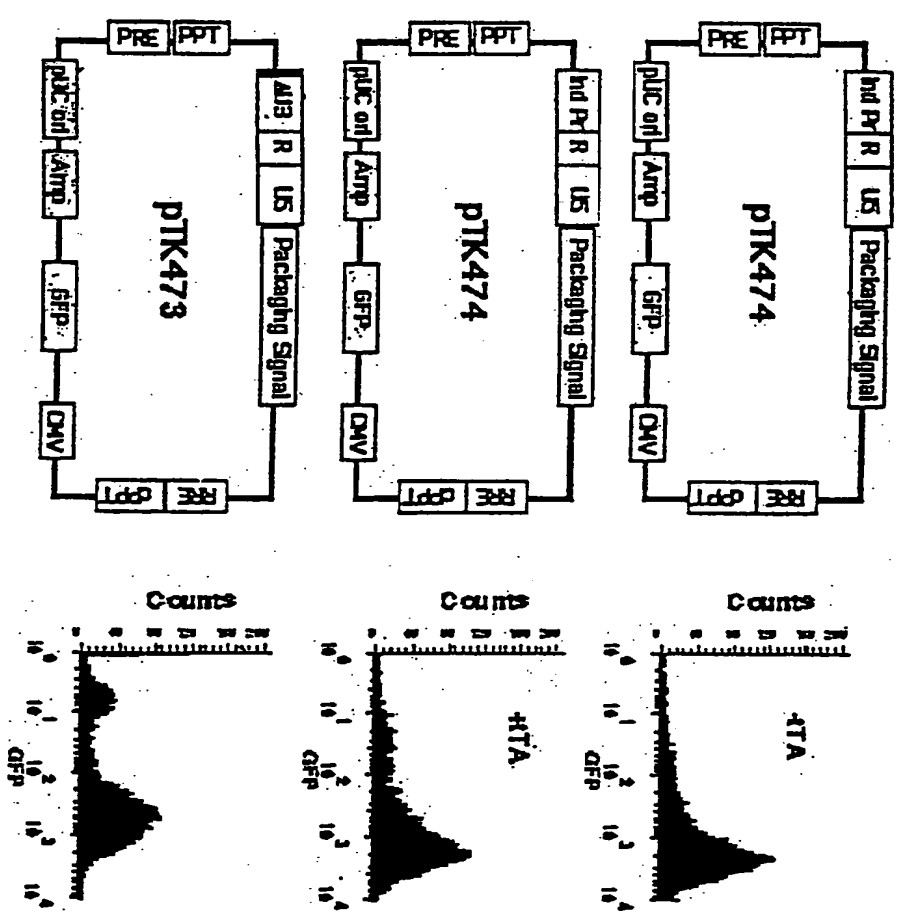


Fig. 12